



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

bility, The Kingdom of God and Prayer, Prayer and Natural Law, Negative Answers to Prayer, The Reactions of Sin as they induce Prayer, Prayer in its Prophecy.

Christ in the New Testament.

Christ in the New Testament. By Thomas A. Tidball, D. D. With an Introduction by S. D. McConnell, D. D. New York: Thomas Whittaker, 1891. Pp. 357. Price \$1.25.

Mr. Thomas Whittaker, the New York publisher, through whose publishing house the scholars of the Protestant Episcopal church issue many of their books, has recently put forth no small number of excellent works on biblical subjects. This volume, bearing his imprint, is one of them. It consists of a collection of ten lectures, originally delivered before the Church-Woman's Institute of Philadelphia. The plan of the book embraces the study of the New Testament writings in the order in which they stand in our English Version with a view to ascertain what portrait of Jesus Christ each group presents. The idea is a very fruitful one and has been wrought out admirably by Dr. Tidball. The work would have been both more valuable and more scientific, as well as fresh, if the Books had been taken up in chronological order as far as possible, and thus a gradually developing portrait have been produced, the culminating and finishing touches being given by St. John. The author is familiar with the best modern work on the Scriptures and heartily in sympathy with it. He says, "For myself, I believe most thankfully that the modern critical study of the Bible has been in the main eminently helpful to Christian faith and to a right use of the Bible by the Christian believer." He quotes approvingly from Professor Ladd's writings on the Bible. Very little of the especially sectarian element appears in the work. Together with Dr. Dale's book, noticed in these pages, which discusses the authority of the New Testament and its authenticity, this volume, amply supplementing it, by its proof that the various writings of the New Testament itself are witnesses to the same Christ, will be a useful addition to the library of a student of the Bible.

Christ and the Gospels.

The Living Christ and the Four Gospels. By R. W. Dale, LL. D. New York: A. C. Armstrong and Son. 1890. Pp. ix., 299. Price \$1.50.

This book contains fourteen lectures delivered by Dr. Dale of Birmingham to the congregation of Carrs Lane Chapel. His aim in them is to present in a popular way the argument for the apostolic origin and historical credibility of the material in the four Gospels, to show that the portrait of the Christ which they present is the authentic portrait of that Christ who lived and walked among men. The first four lectures discuss the argument for the historicity of the gospels which is derived from Christian experience. This argument Dr. Dale regards as fundamental to the whole question. Christianity in his opinion will stand, if the Bible should fall, since in the souls of the believers in Jesus Christ is the certainty of His living and abiding presence—substantially the same Jesus of whom these writings tell us. The remaining lectures discuss the historical evidence for the Gospels in detail. Chapters are given on Eusebius, Clement and Tertullian, Irenæus, Tatian, Justin Martyr, Marcion,

Papias and Polycarp, the object being in each case to bring out in chronological order, beginning with the latest and working back to the earliest, the testimony of these early Christian writers to the Gospels. In an exceedingly bright and attractive way the long inquiry is followed out. Common sense breaks through the fine-spun theories of literary critics and a most weighty argument is constructed in defense of the Gospels. The congregation which listened to these lectures must have been greatly profited and everyone who desires to obtain a general view of these important questions of the Gospel canon and the authority or the trustworthiness of the Gospels, will find the book most interesting reading.

Sermons on Matthew's Gospel.

The Sermon Bible. Matthew I-XXI. New York: A. C. Armstrong and Son. Pp. 410. Price \$1.50.

This book is the first of the New Testament Series of the "Sermon Bible," volumes which aim to give the essence of the best homiletical literature of the generation. It is no better and no worse than its predecessors in the Old Testament series. For studies in theoretical homiletics it affords an excellent text book. As a homiletical commentary it has special claims to attention. The best English and American sermons appear in its pages in condensations which are done quite skilfully. Those who have not access to a very wide range of sermon literature will find this array of sermons from every school of thought and every type of homiletic form and material both instructive and inspiring. But after all, the Bible is better than all the sermons on it.

Credentials of the Gospel.

The Credentials of the Gospel: A statement of the reason of the Christian hope. The nineteenth Fernley Lecture. By Joseph Agar Beet. New York: Hunt and Eaton. Pp. viii., 199.

The author of this volume is well known as a commentator upon the epistles of Paul. He has undertaken here to build up an argument for the credibility and authority of Christianity. The question is raised, Does the Christian Hope rest upon a foundation of truth? Beginning with the *ego*, he notes the moral judgments within the soul which imply a standard beyond one's own control. These judgments, when brought face to face with the moral teaching of the Gospel, bow before its truth and majesty, though at the same time this moral ideal of the Gospel reveals the sin of man. Man's self-condemnation and bondage under sin, evidenced by the experience of the race, are met and removed by the Gospel. Such is the first evidence of its truth; it satisfies human need. But the material world, which is next examined, can give evidence only by its silence to the presence of a power higher than that of nature. It cannot tell how to escape the penalty and power of sin. Christianity compared with other religions is seen to be the only power that has saved the world. This Christianity has its strength in Christ. Examining the Christian documents that tell us of Christ, we find that Paul, John and James practically agree in their doctrine of salvation through faith in Christ. This doctrine, therefore, must have had its common source in the teaching of Christ himself, as the Gospels themselves prove. What kind of authority must Christ have had to have taught such a doctrine? None other than that which He claimed and which the apostles conceded to Him—unique, divine majesty. This maj-